Vol. XI. THE No. 559.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, MAY 20th, 1797.

The partnerihip between James Plummer & Thomas Plummer, of Verfailles township, county of Allegheny, by mutual consent was diffolved on the 1st instant. These are to request all persons who have any demands against said partnership to bring them forward for settlement, and all those indebted to them, are desired to pay off their respective accounts on or before the first of July next.

JAMES PLUMMER,
THOMAS PLUMMER.

May 9, 1797.

Public Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the firm of NYHOFF and CLAASSE either by Bond, Note or Book Account, to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts, as said partnership is diffolved by mutual consent.—Those that neglect this notice may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

NYHOFF & CLAASSE.

Greensburgh, April 1, 1797.

N. B. The Store is continued in Greensburgh at the usual place, under the firm of NYHOFF and WEAVER, who have at present, and are daily expecting a large and extensive assortment of Goods of every kind, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the plantation of John Kinkead about the first of February last, a Dark Brown HORSE, rising three years old, about 15 hands high, slim built and paces, his tail cut, has never shod, has no mark known to me. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid by the subscriber living at M'Kee's port, or John Kinkead.

JAMES REED.

April 29, 1797.

Pittsburgh, May 8, 1797.

SIR,

IN the Homini Replegiando, for the Negro of Andrew Holmes, it would be dangerous to admit the principle, that the matter being detained within the state waiting for the opening of the navigation of our rivers, can take the case out of the law. But such is the intemperance, vagrancy, and dishonesty of the negro in question, that he is a nuisance, and the bail procured for him has surrendered him to the jail of the county, so that the question of the elapse of six months, or the application of the law under special circumstances, does not deserve an enquiry into this case. We are therefore ready to deliver the negro to you, that he may be transported with the first boat to Kentucky.

It may be of good example to people of colour at this place who claim liberty, to conduct themselves in such a manner as to shew that they deserve it.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,
member of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery.
THOMAS COLLINS, Counsel in behalf of the Negro.

STEELE SEMPLE, Esquire,
attorney for Andrew Holmes

To be Sold,

A SMALL Tract of valuable Land containing 42 acres, situated on the Monongahela river, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, about two thirds of said land is fine bottom cleared and under fence. For further particulars enquire of Messrs. Abner and Jesse Barker, or of the subscriber.

CHARLES WESSELS.

May 10, 1797.

RAGS.

Three Pence per pound will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer hereof.

Choppers and Grubbers

wanted in Beaver creek settlement, to make Sixty Thousand Rails, and to grub fifty acres or more of land, and to clear the same thus fitting fit for the plow. For which generous prices will be given in Cash or Goods, at the option of the workmen; half a dollar per hundred will be given for the Rails, and from three to six dollars per acre for grubbing and clearing, according to the labour necessary in clearing; and the workmen will be supplied with good provisions, or the prices will be increased if they prefer supplying themselves with provisions. Also Ten or more smart active daymen, with their own axes, are wanted to cut timber, open roads, and other farmers work, to whom Ten Dollars per month will be given for this season, and the ensuing summer, and supplies of good provisions. Any persons desirous to engage on these terms, may apply to SAMUEL MENOUGH, at his tavern at Brady's run, two miles above the mouth of Big Beaver, or to the subscriber at his Mills at the forks of Little Beaver.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

April 26, 1797. 2m

Whereas my wife Agness Cannon, otherwise Sturgeon, has eloped from me without cause, I do therefore forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

THOMAS CANNON.

April 17, 1797.

For Sale for cash, or

will be exchanged for Iron Ware or Merchandize.

A Valuable Tract of patented Land situate on the Yough river, two miles from the Iron works of John Hoiker, Esq. It contains 217 acres and allowance, of which a large part is first rate level river bottom, with upwards of 50 acres improved—its contiguity to the above works and the works at the Falls, makes a ready and good market for every article a farmer has to spare—For terms apply to the subscriber at the mouth of Jacob's creek.

FRANCIS BRYAN

Fayette county, 27th March, 1797

All persons are hereby forwarned from trusting my indented servant man, Henry Clymer, as I am determined not to pay any debts of his contracting after this date, and will prosecute those who may harbour him.

JOHN ARTHURS.

Pittsburgh, April 24, 1797.

Donation Lands for Sale.

First District,	No. 91,	200	acres.
	182,	206	
Fifth	90,	250	
Seventh	1332,	200	
Eighth	1682,	200	
	1566,	200	

Also, Out Lots No. 238, 261, 274, each containing ten acres, in the Reserved Tract on the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh. Apply to THOMAS COLLINS, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

April 27, 1797.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber in St Clair township, Allegheny county, two miles from Pittsburgh, a dark bay Horse, with a bald face, the near eye wall'd, four white feet, stood round, long bob tail, branded on his near shoulder D some saddle marks, between 14 and 15 hands high. Whoever takes up said Horse, and delivers him to the subscriber or to Ephraim Jones, at the Lower Ferry opposite Pittsburgh, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

JAMES KERNS.

April 20, 1797.

Will be exposed to Sale

by Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 30th of May instant, at Canonsburgh, a number of Young Horses, Oxen, Young Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, and a considerable quantity of Farming Utensils too tedious to mention, where attendance and reasonable credit will be given,

JOHN CANON.

Canonsburgh, May 12, 1797.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court for the county of Fayette, will be sold at Public Vendue at the Borough of Union Town, in the said county, on the 22d day of May next, a quantity of WOODLAND not exceeding fifty acres, situate in Washington township, in the county aforesaid, being part of the tract, and on the north corner, of the land whereon Thomas Kyle lately lived, and wherein his family now live.

By order of the Court.

EPHRAIM DOUGLASS, Clerk.

April 6, 1797

STRAYED, or rather supposed to be stolen from the commons of Pittsburgh, on the 3d of Nov. last, a black Mare Colt, 2 years old, at present, with a small star in her face, & by some malicious person was branded last fall, on the off side, with the letter R, near the root of her tail, not very perceivable. Whoever returns said Colt to the subscriber, or gives information where she may be found, so that he may get her again, shall have Six Dollars Reward and reasonable charges, and if stolen Four Dollars for the Colt, if found, so that he may be prosecuted for the same.

MARK DEARY.

Pittsburgh, May 4, 1797.

To be disposed of on

very reasonable Terms, on the Indian side of the Alleghany river, six miles from Pittsburgh, about 150 acres of good Land, 40 of it may be made into meadow; there is a good Log House, and five acres under fence, and two acres in wheat, the land is on Girty's run, about a mile and an half on the right of William's tavern, on the big road. For particular enquire of the Printer.

May 4, 1797.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

JOHN Campbell enters a caveat against granting a patent to Christian Lisnet, on his warrant dated 3d of September 1783, for a tract of land in Washington county, alledging, that he the said Campbell hath an older Virginia certificate for the same. The first Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Esquire,
Surveyor General.

28th August, 1790.

The parties not appearing on the former citation, I therefore appoint the first Monday in December next for a hearing of the said parties, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21st, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the first Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the said parties, or any others interested or concerned in the above caveat, six months notice, at least, being given in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and also six months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

John Campbell enters a caveat against granting a patent to Francis Lisnet, on his warrant dated the 30th April 1788, for a tract of land in Washington county, alledging, that he the said Campbell, hath an older Virginia certificate for the same. The first Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Esquire,
Surveyor General.

28th August, 1790.

The parties not appearing at the time above appointed, I do therefore hereby appoint the first Monday in December next, for a hearing of the said parties, they having at least thirty days notice.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21st, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the first Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the said parties in the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, six months notice, at least, being given in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and also six months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

WHEREAS some person or persons have lately cut and carried off large quantities of timber from the lands of the subscriber, lying west and adjoining the town of M'Intosh at the mouth of Beaver creek in the county of Allegheny.

To punish such trespassers, and prevent similar abuses in future, I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS on the conviction of each person so offending. Any information given to JOHN SIMONSON, Attorney at Law in the town of Washington, will meet with proper attention.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1797.

N. B. The lands here alluded to, are for Sale. For terms apply as above. tf

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My wife Elizabeth Orm, having eloped from my bed and board without any cause whatever, I hereby forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, from this date.

JOHN ORM.

May 1, 1797.

Grammar School.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he designs, provided he receives sufficient encouragement, to open a Grammar School at his own house, in Derry township, Westmoreland county, and State of Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of November next, where the Latin and Greek Languages shall be taught with care and accuracy, together with Composition and Orthography, Geography and the Mathematics.

Lodging can be conveniently obtained in the neighbourhood, and at a reasonable rate.—The prices of tuition, which will be reasonable, may be known by application to the subscriber.

JOHN M'PHERRIN, A. B.

March 14, 1797. tf

FINE COMB POINTS,

Or, a sovereign cure for the common disorders in the head

Take a fine small tooth ivory comb, pass it through the patient's hair every morning before breakfast, in various directions, for about ten minutes; about once in two minutes, it will be necessary to pass a stiff brush over the comb to clear the teeth of points from the magnetic or electrical fluid. N. B. If the disease is obstinate, let the comb points be applied also in the evening, before the patient is put to bed.

By letters, which the inventor has received from several respectable clergymen, some eminent nurses, & other literati, the efficacy of the comb points is established beyond doubt. Here followeth a sketch of sundry remarkable cures.

An infant child of Mrs. Sarah Slattern had ever since its birth, been grievously afflicted with a certain disorder in the head, called by the learned, "the dander, or dandriff." The poor babe was in such a deplorable situation, that few of the neighbours could bear to look at it, whilst it pierced the heart with its cries and shrieks, by the application of my fine comb points for only nine successive mornings, it is now as quiet as a lamb, and looks the picture of health.

The widow Slipshod, had seven children afflicted with an epidemic disorder, which ran through the heads of the whole family. The poor children were in such distress, that they were obliged to have sometimes one, & sometimes both hands in their hair, to alleviate the pain. I earnestly recommended the fine comb points. Upon their being applied once a day for several successive days, the patients are so far recovered that the eldest, who was most diseased, eat a whole bowl of hasty pudding, without putting his fingers in his hair but three times.

Letter from a gentleman of the CLOTH, to the INVENTOR.

Sir,

Since the decease of his mother, my lad had been afflicted with a cutaneous disorder in his head, which at length raged so violently as to run down the vertebræ of the neck.—The poor boy could not even sleep quietly. By the recommendation of a brother at Bolton, I tried Doctor Perkins's patent points. I am sorry to say without success, though we moved the tractors in every direction. But upon application of your fine comb points, the child has entirely recovered. He now reposes so quietly, that he actually sleeps during one of my shortest sermons. It is true, he has several times relapsed, but the renewed application of the comb points, never fails to give him ease. Yours, &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 8.

FROM a letter received yesterday by the Lisbon packet, we received intelligence of a very gallant action between the Andromache frigate, and an Algerine of 40 guns, off Cape St. Vincent's. The Algerine, on the 10th of February, fell in with the Andromache cruising alone, and mistaking her for a Portuguese frigate, poured a broadside into her. The action was maintained with great severity on both sides, for upwards of an hour, when the Algerine ran the Andromache on board and hove in 60 men.—They soon found they had not Portuguese to deal with. Every man that boarded the Andromache was killed. The Algerine finding this attempt fail, sheered off, and during the conflict with the boarders, escaped. The letter adds, that the loss on board the Andromache, was not great.

The following will shew the sense of the land holders in Scotland, respecting the Bank Notes of Great Britain.

At Dumbarton, March 6, 1797.

At a very numerous and most respectable meeting of the Heritors of the county and Inhabitants of the burgh of Dumbarton, met here this day for the purpose of expressing their confidence in the bank paper of this country—Colin Douglas, of Mains, Esq. in the chair.

The meeting having heard read to them an order of his majesty and privy council, in consequence of which the bank of England have resolved to suspend making payment in specie till the sense of parliament can be taken on the subject; and the banks and banking companies of Scotland having very properly followed the example,

Resolved unanimously,

That they are ready at all times in payment of rents, debts, and the discharge of every engagement, to receive bank notes of the established banks of this country, and to recommend to their tenants and others to adopt the same line of conduct.

And the meeting direct their clerk to publish their resolution in all the Glasgow newspapers.

COLIN DOUGLAS.

It appears that the civil power in Spain has lately interfered against a sentence of the Inquisition, and delivered a victim of ecclesiastical tyranny and superstition from his dungeon. The emphatical expression made use of by the Queen on this occasion, deserves particular notice.—It is you, hypocrites! and wretches like you, who have brought on all the revolutions of Europe!

PARIS, March 2.

A private letter from Massena, mentions, that the Imperial army under the command of prince Charles is stationed in front of him. That general intimates, that he is on the eve of carrying into effect some grand design, the result of which will subject the archduke to a fate similar to that of Wurmser, Alvinzi, and Provera. Massena adds, that he has received a considerable reinforcement of men and artillery.

ROME, February 12.

The French took possession of the citadel of Mantua on the 5th instant, and at first only sent three hundred men into the town, in which nothing is to be seen but the most extreme misery. The streets are full of unburied dead bodies, and the free entrance of the city has been forbidden until it should be cleansed. Great numbers of dead bodies have likewise been thrown into the lake of Mantua, and every precaution is taken to prevent a contageous distemper. Field marshal Wurmser first came out of the city at the head of 1200 men, with two pieces of artillery and six ammunition waggons.

DUBLIN, February 28.

The military establishment of this country, considerable as it is at present, is to be augmented eighty five thousand men.

The efficient artillery of this country is not less than 1000 pieces of cannon, in embrasures and on carriages; seven hundred of which are of the latter description (field artillery) which are ready to give the enemy a grand salute on any part of the coast where they may dare to attempt a landing.

On Sunday last one hundred and seventeen carts, laden with camp equipage, &c. eight waggons of powder, two nine pounders, and two howitzers, escorted by a small detachment of Royal Irish artillery and the Moate Yeomanry, arrived in Athlone from this city.

VIENNA, February 18.

A courier from Petersburgh has brought the convention, which we learn has been signed there on the 26th ult. between the Austrian, Russian and Prussian plenipotentiaries, relative to the payment of the debts of king Stanislaus Augustus and the ci devant republic of Poland. In order to examine and liquidate those debts, a commission of nine members will be established at Warsaw for which each court is to appoint three deputies. The pension destined for king Stanislaus will amount to 200,000 ducats.

By the same courier, important dispatches are said to have been received from Petersburgh, besides the ultimatum of the emperor of Russia with regard to his taking any active part in the present war.

The Tyroleans have now offered to serve in a mass abroad.

American Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) April 19.

On Monday last arrived here in the brig Amsterdam, Mr. William Rutledge, from Amsterdam. This gentleman has furnished the following information.

On the 26th of February he was at the Helder; he there saw Mr. Sylvanus Bourne, the consul of the United States, who shewed him a letter he had just received from Mr. Dremont, who had the charge of Mr. Bourne's affairs during his absence from Amsterdam: this letter contained a copy of a paragraph taken from the Leyden Gazette, which stated that citizen Noel, the minister of the French republic at the Hague had been directed by the government of France to apply to the national convention of Batavia, and request of them that orders might be issued to treat the American minister, shipping and government, exactly as the French republic treated them.

All the accounts received from Amsterdam state, that there are immense preparations making in all the sea ports of France, on the side of the Atlantic, for a second naval expedition, which it is generally believed is intended against England or Ireland. Between 20 and 30,000 men are collected in the neighbourhood of Brett.

BOSTON, April 28.

The Executive of this commonwealth has issued orders to the Major General of the 8th division, to detach a suitable number of the militia of his division, to aid in the execution of the laws, and preservation of order lately so shamefully violated at Pownalborough. This measure, we are assured, will be crowned with success; and we are informed, the insurgency has not arisen from any enmity to the government, but from the peculiarity of the situation of the insurgents as squatters on land, the real proprietorship of which is unsettled. The intervention of government will be necessary.

A letter from Glasgow of March 10, mentions the capture of a French 44 gun ship, one of those employed to land the gallic convicts in Wales.

WILMINGTON, May 3.

A report has been in circulation since Saturday last, that an American ship, named the Alexander, belonging to Philadelphia, had arrived at Newcastle, from Jamaica—That before she left the island, the captain was much alarmed at the thoughts of being captured on his passage home, and therefore got on board cannon, to the number of 12 or 14, determined not to be insulted by any vessels of equal force. He met with no obstruction during the passage, until close with the Delaware Capes, when a vessel, which proved to be a French privateer, bore down, under a discharge of his chase guns. That the Alexander lay to, and quickly returned the fire; they came to close action: At length, whether by inferiority of force, or want of bravery, the Frenchman was compelled to strike his colours to the American merchantman! That in the interim, a sail hove in sight, apparently the privateer's consort, to which the Alexander gave chace and took her also. This was an American vessel and had been but a short time before, captured and taken possession of by the privateer—That the captain of the Alexander having cleared this ship of the Frenchmen, and put them on board of their own, dismissed the privateer, with a charge to the captain, "to shew better manners in future to any American vessel he should meet."—The Alexander, with her prize are said to be now at anchor off Newcastle.

It is a wonder that no mention is made of the killed and wounded, on board of either ship! The havoc must have been great on board the Frenchmen, as from their multitudinous number, the shot from the Alexander must have done immense execution.

Nothing is advanced on our part to authenticate any part of the above. That such a vessel as the Alexander had arrived at Newcastle, in company with another, is not improbable; but that a French privateer, no matter how small her force, should be worsted by a merchant ship, appears to savour a little of the wonderful. If there is any truth in the story, it is most likely that these two vessels were stopped by the privateer, and afterwards dismissed. We should like to have the captain's account of this business.

NEW YORK, May 3.

The French are making an experiment of more consequence to mankind, to government, and to philosophy, that any that has been tried by nations of which we have any account—an experiment to prove whether society can exist and prosper without religious institutions and the marriage contract—We have relations of most melancholy effects from these experiments in France. In a lengthy discussion of a motion to suspend the law authorising divorce for incompatibility of temper, in the Paris Monitor, we find many curious facts. We shall hereafter make sundry extracts from the debate—in the mean time it is proper to state, that the facility of divorce has in about four years separated 20,000 married people—a greater number of divorces than all Europe has witnessed before in three centuries. The effects are represented as most shameful and melancholy.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

The Leyden Gazette of February 21, says the discussions of the new constitution proceed with activity. They have already advanced to the articles which regard the executive power, which is to be composed of five persons, and of ministers for each department. It was expected the constitution would be presented to the people about the close of April.

The learned editor of the same Gazette, after relating the article which states the probability of a revolution in Spanish America, subjoins the following remarks:

"We will not estimate what degree of credit is due to this intelligence: But it is in the order of human things to be forever changing, and revolutions appear to be connected with each other by cause and effect, independent of human forefight. The great events which have followed the revolution of North America, evidently prove these observations Without that revolution, the revolution in France would not, in all probability, have happened so soon, nor with the same destructive violence—Without this revolution, Spain would not have entered into the war with France, nor have purchased an alliance with her—Without that alliance, however inefficacious, England would not have been disposed to second a revolution in South America. It is fortunate, and it is to be hoped, that all these immense overturnings and changes, which cost the present generation so much blood, so many tears, and what is worse, such crimes, atrocies and hatred, will finally result in the greatest happiness of the human race."

CHINESE SPECULATION!

Hin Ching Shaw, the Chinese merchant, underwent in Nov. 1795, the second part of his punishment, a public bastinado, in sight of the company's ships then lying in the Roads. This merchant stopped payment for so large a sum of money, that it is calculated not less than two millions of persons were involved in his ruin.

[Minerva.]

At the same time Pin Ho-Whang, principal Chop tsee, or writer of intelligence to the Mandarin governor of the province of Canton, and underwent the punishment of the Ki Bong, or lash on the posteriors, after which he was led through the public streets, naked on an Ass, with a goats vizor, and beard on his head—his crime was repeated imposition on the Mandarin, and misrepresentation of the conduct of the people of the city, to answer his own views.

The women of Lower Hungary, says the Paris Journal of March 1, have resolved to take up arms in order to prove their attachment to their king, and should occasion require it, to march against his enemies in the approaching campaign.

Those who are not acquainted with the valorous character of the Hungarian women, may be apt to place this account to the running account of Bagatelle, but when they are told, that so late as at the close of the 15th century, the women of Hungary took the field under the queen, Libussa, to the number of 10,000, and gave the most signal proofs of intrepidity in battle by repeated victories, it will not appear extraordinary.

In the year 1552, in the reign of the Emperor Ferdinand I. Mahomed IV. invaded Hungary, and the women of that country, but particularly those of the city of Erlau, notwithstanding the delicacy of their sex, endured all the hardships of a severe siege, and obliged the Turks, after several combats to raise the siege and retire.

Extract of a letter from Virginia, dated March 28.

"The change in the public mind here is rapidly progressing: many who could not be reasoned into a sense of what belonged to our national independence have been brought home by feeling or witnessing the depredations committed on our commerce without the shadow of a pretence. This change will be signally useful to America, let the issue of things be what it may, as it tends to cut asunder those bonds which tied us too closely, in our prejudices, to one nation. Whilst she struggled for her liberty and her existence, America felt for her and with her; but, when in the hour of victory, and of insolence, she presumes to dictate to our government, our people feel the insult and prepare to endure every thing in a struggle, not less for independence than the revolutionary war. Deep regrets will accompany this resolution, but they will not occasion a diminution of the spirit of the country.

CANALS.

Some merchants in Holland have subscribed two hundred and thirty thousand dollars towards the completion of the western canals in the state of New York.

FROM A [illegible]

PER.

A grave old acquaintance of [illegible] prides himself upon uttering [illegible] apothegms, has a saying, that, *more honestly there would be left [illegible] world;*" now there does not appear any great depth in this; but he explains the matter thus,—in the word [illegible] includes, he says, all those fly things [illegible] the habit of committing, which it [illegible] better for us and the world at large, [illegible] committed; and by *honestly*, he means [illegible] acknowledgment of the motives on which we at all times act.

My readers, perhaps, may thank me and me for this explanation, which they would never have been able to have drawn out of his curious apothegm, and look for yet further commentary upon the sentiment as far as I understand its drift, they shall have it.

A citizen takes his family, or himself singly, in the summer to a watering place, in the winter to Bath; his sole end in doing this, as it is written upon his heart, is to mingle with what he conceives the fashionable world, and by these means be thought of the fashionable world himself—to the contrary of all this, were he called upon to assign his reasons, which, by the way, certain circumstances can only justify the world's asking for, he would tell us that his health is the grand object of pursuit; though he is known to plunge into a course of life, when he gets into those places, which must materially go to hazard that portion of health which he already enjoys;—Why then does he, with a florid complexion, and athletic activity in his limbs, say this? Simply because the original end of bathing and drinking mineral water was to promote health—a man might go to a brother with similar pretences, because it is usually denominated a bagnio.

Another worthy trading friend, perhaps, though young in business, and with no great share of cash to support it, keeps a great deal of convivial company; he attends a club every night in the week, and spends more per diem than the profits of his occupation produce: at the same time the life he leads, so stupifies his senses, that he has scarcely an hour of clear comprehension through the day. Desire to know his motives in doing this, he is sure to tell such as he conceives ask the question on a friendly footing, that he mixes in company to form connexions & procure business—Now this is, ninety nine times in a hundred, a false pretence—the fact is, he loves drinking and late hours; some one affecting to be more ingenious, will say, a fondness for company & conversation draws him: but what keeps him when rational conversation is at an end, or every one else is gone home to bed?

A neighbour of mine, with a most excellent pare of legs, keeps a fine horse, at an expense which would half keep his house in the stile in which it would be decent and becoming of him to live; his family, however, while he is rioting in luxury at some inn at a distance from town, to which his fine horse has carried him, fare, I am told, but scantily. This gentleman tells you that exercise, riding in particular, is wonderfully good for his constitution; it tends to take down his corpulency; it should seem that it does more, for, as I have hinted, were he to look at home, he would find that the corpulency of his whole family is kept down by this exercise of his.

On the same principle we find athletic gambling going on in every outlet from town; while day light remains, a man will undergo, at cricket or bowles, ten times the labour which he is called to exert in the course of his professional pursuits, perhaps unbecoming his circumstances in life; wasting his time, spending his money and disabling himself from business in the morning—all by way of relaxation.

A man of the most unpleasant temper, who disgusts every company in which he mingles, by an insolent deportment, perhaps, if he has an occasion to speak of himself, will represent this very conduct of his, as proceeding from the goodness of his heart, a bluntness of nature and openness of manner, which he cannot conceal; on the contrary it most probably proceeds from a downright rancorous disposition.

To descend to the more harmless follies of life; matters of dress, for instance—one man cuts his coat in the extremity of fashion, indeed so fantastically, that his most intimate friends are disposed to laugh at him; he tells you of the great convenience that attends the wearing of a coat of that cut, that he chose it on account of that convenience solely, and not from any regard to fashion: "*Damn the fashion; I consult my ease.*"

The same is to be said of shoe strings instead of buckles—they are lighter. A man takes snuff—it relieves his head—smokes tobacco—it is good for complaints in the stomach or teeth—eats excessive suppers—they agree with him better than heavy dinners—sits up late—he never can sleep many hours together, &c. &c. *ad infinitum.*

Now, respecting all these supposed cases, I have to say, let every one pursue his will and pleasure, I assume no right of dictating to him; but if he would fairly confess his motives for what he does, and not give false ones, the world would be more obliged to him, as it would sooner come at his real cha-

joke of Joe Miller's, if a man loves to drink brandy to the deſtruction of his vitals, let him not profeſs to take it merely becauſe the weather is cold and he wiſhes to warm himſelf, or is hot and wiſhes to prevent getting cool too ſuddenly, but frankly, becauſe it is brandy his favourite liquor.

Pittſburgh, May 20.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE-OFFICE, March 14th, 1797.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING procured to be tranſcribed a copy of the act, of the 3d inſtant, repealing the tax upon ſpirits from domeſtic materials, I have ſent to you by the late mails, a number of printed copies thereof.

This act may be conſidered as ſupplementary to, and alterative of the ſyſtem comprized in the proceeding acts in relation to the revenue from ſpirits and ſtills. You will perceive that it has no particular relation to ſpirits from foreign materials, nor to the ſtills employed to make the ſame.

Sect. 1, goes to aboliſh, after the next month of entry (June 1797) the duty upon ſpirits from domeſtic materials made in the country, that is in all places out of, or not in a city, town, or village. It likewiſe aboliſhes the duty upon all ſpirits made in thoſe town ſtill houſes, in which the whole capacity of the ſtill is leſs than four hundred gallons. But it leaves the duty of ſeven cents to be paid, in virtue of former laws, at all town ſtill houſes, whoſe ſtills are employed on domeſtic materials, and are of the capacity of four hundred gallons, or more. In theſe laſt large town ſtill houſes, therefore, diſtiller's books are to be kept and rendered as uſual, and as in the meloſſes diſtilleries. But the obligation to keep a diſtiller's book, will ceaſe after the 30th of June next, in regard to all ſtills and diſtillers in the country, and that part of the city, town, or village diſtillery, whoſe whole ſtills are leſs than four hundred gallons. This circumſtance will give great eaſe and relief from trouble and difficulty, as well to the officers, as to the owners of ſtills in the country diviſions.

Sect. 2, preſerves the old monthly rate of duty of ten cents only in the caſe of a licence for a ſingle month. But if a ſingle licence be taken for two months, the diſtiller is to pay but eighteen cents. Two ſeparate and ſucceſſive monthly licences will ſtill be ten cents each. No continuation of a monthly licence can be had after its iſſue. It is only for one complete and regular licence, including in the body of it two months at the time of iſſuing it, that the rate of nine cents for each of ſuch two months, or eighteen cents per gallon for the whole time, can be accepted by the collector, and ſo of other terms. This ſection proceeds to diminiſh the monthly rate in proportion to the increaſed number of months included in one licence, until the ſcale ends with forty two cents per gallon for a ſix months licence. There is alſo given the privilege of a two weeks licence, or a licence for a ſingle fortnight, at the rate of ſix cents. It is to be obſerved that this is to be a licence of fourteen days preciſely, and not for half a month. The collectors and diſtillers will attend and conform to this with exactneſs.

Sect. 3, occaſions the benefit of the licence to attach to, and accompany the ſtill in the hands of ſucceſſive owners, but not unleſs the ſeller or buyer ſhall give notice of the tranſfer to one of the revenue officers within whoſe juriſdiction the ſtill is worked. An aſſignment of the ſtill, for value received, ſhould be made on the the back of the licence and exhibited to the revenue officer, who ſhould record the ſame with its date, by a minute in his book of entries of ſtills.

Sect. 4, is very improtant, and eſtabliſhes a penalty of forty two cents per gallon, for working without licence. It is conceived, that *the election* to diſtill *by Licence*, muſt be *regularly* made *as heretofore*, in June, to cauſe this duty or penalty to accrue. It is important that the collectors and diſtillers ſhould be aware, that the annual duty of fifty four cents ariſes under the firſt ſection of the act of May, 1792, in all caſes of beginning to diſtill with a *newly entered* ſtill, which the owner has not *in June* notified an election to employ under *a licence*. The check upon raudulent diſtillation, reſulting from the authority to refuſe a new licence to a diſtiller, who ſhall not have paid for a former licence, is very important.

Sect. 5, extends the aid of all the unrepealed and unaltered proviſions in the former ſpirit and ſtill laws, to the objects of the act of the third of March, 1797. It will be very prudent in the officers near the places of exportation on the ſea coaſt, & on the Weſtern waters, to mark the courſe of the drawback buſineſs, with a conſtant and particular attention; and to report the ſame from time to time. It may be perverted to the great injury of the revenue.

This letter has been detained a few days for the Attorney General's opinion upon the preſent validity of the clauſe of 1792, impoſing the annual duty on the unlicenced ſtills of *non electing* diſtillers.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
(Signed) TENCH COXE,
Commiſſioner of the Revenue.
The SUPERVISOR.

Alleghany County, ſſ.

Liſt of Cauſes ſet down at March Term 1797 to be tried at June Term 1797.

William Turnbull	*vs*	*Iſaac Craig*
James O'Hara	*vs*	*George Thompſon*
James O'Hara	*vs*	*Geo. M'Cully's adm.*
William Powell	*vs*	*Charles Brooks*
William Watſon	*vs*	*David Mead*
Abraham Kuykendall	*vs*	*James Morriſon*
Jacob Haymaker	*vs*	*Joſeph M'Dowell*
Peter January	*vs*	*Thomas Martin*
Jeſſe Harlon	*vs*	*Ephraim Jones*
Leſſee of James Wilſon	*vs*	*Robert Snodgraſs*
Henry Miller	*vs*	*Joſeph Chambers*
Same	*vs*	*Benj. Kuykendall*
Same	*vs*	*John M'Kee*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Joſeph Engleman	*vs*	*James Fulton*
Same	*vs*	*Benjamin Bennet*
John Barker	*vs*	*Dan. M'Mann & ad*
William Cecil	*vs*	*George Beattie*
William Faulkner	*vs*	*John Clarke*
United States	*vs.*	*Thomas Crawford*
John Reed	*vs*	*Samuel Plummer*
Leſſee of Wm. Cecil	*vs*	*James Amberſon*
James Baker	*vs*	*John M'Kee*
William Thomſon	*vs*	*Wm. Willoughby*
William Miſkelly	*vs*	*Wm. Loughead*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
William Rowley	*vs*	*John Sinclair*
John Wolf	*vs*	*Alex. Snodgraſs*
Henry Wolf	*vs*	*Same*
Eb. Haymaker & ux	*vs*	*John Beal*
Henry Miller	*vs*	*Sarah Craig & al.*
Joſeph Robinſon	*vs*	*Samuel Soops*
Thomas Woods	*vs*	*Henry Wolfbay*
Joe, a negro man	*vs*	*James M'Kee*
Conrad Kutz	*vs*	*Albert Torrance*
James Bradley	*vs*	*Joſeph Johnſton*
Alexander M'Coy	*vs*	*Thomas Potts*
Conrad Kutz	*vs*	*Albert Torrance*
Thomas Potts	*vs*	*John M'Coy*
Henry Noble	*vs*	*James Robinſon*
James Rogers	*vs*	*Jacob Bennet*
William Phillips	*vs*	*C. Kutz, J. Metzger*
Leſſee of Hugh Blair	*vs*	*Robert Scott*
James Rogers	*vs*	*Ed. Fitzrandolph*
Same	*vs*	*John Baun*
Luke Hill	*vs*	*Nich. Roſecrantz*
Henry Ulery	*vs*	*James M'Kee*
Charles Conrad	*vs*	*Thomas Scott*
Andrew Herd	*vs*	*Ephraim Young*
James Gilſoy	*vs*	*William Irwin*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
John Lutz	*vs*	*David Duncan*
Nicholas Bauſman	*vs*	*Aaron Whitacre*
John Louis Wheiſer	*vs*	*Robert George*
Solomon Veal	*vs*	*James Sproat*
Adley Mooreth	*vs*	*John Bailey & al.*
James Rogers	*vs*	*Moſes Veal*
Leſſee of William Gill	*vs*	*Jane Finney*
Leſſee of David Mead	*vs*	*John Rutherford*
Leſſee of William Dick	*vs*	*Robert Cameron*
Leſſee of Eben. M'Giffin	*vs*	*William Cenight*
Same	*vs*	*John Freew*
Leſſee of John Freew	*vs*	*Peter M'Cartney*
Leſſee of Thomas Rogers	*vs*	*James Harrington*
Leſſee of J. & A. Lowry	*vs*	*William Bier*
John Sherrer	*vs*	*Oliver Ormſby*
Thomas Scullman	*vs*	*Same*
Robert Gorrie	*vs*	*John Eakins*
Alexander M'Cracken	*vs*	*Thomas Crawford*
John Ferry	*vs*	*Thomas Grub*
John Metzger	*vs*	*Joſeph Kerr*
Jeremiah Sturgeon aſſ.	*vs*	*David Long & al.*
Jonathan Harlon aſſ.	*vs*	*Jn. Harlon & al.*
Henry Miller	*vs*	*John M'Kee*
Same	*vs*	*Andrew Irwin*
Ephraim Kent	*vs*	*Charles Cooper*
Meeker & Cochran	*vs*	*Jno Wilſon & al.*
Same	*vs*	*William Burd*
George Robinſon	*vs*	*Charles Palmer*
Robert M'Gee	*vs*	*Mark Deary*
Leſſee of David Mead	*vs*	*Fred. Haymaker*
Ja. Snow a negro man	*vs*	*Dawſon Bowmar*
George Bruce	*vs*	*Wm. Gamble*
Wilſon Hunt	*vs*	*Jn. M'Clure*
John Crawford	*vs*	*Hoge & Parke*
James Hamilton	*vs*	*David Watſon*

A WISH.

From empty diſhes, and from empty mugs,
From ſuits at law—apothecaries' drugs,
From pinching boots and ſhoes—ſore ſhins and corns—
A faithleſs wife, and from a pair of horns—
A ſmoky houſe—a ſcold—a fool—
A broken penknife, and a crooked rule,
From a dull horſe, to uſe the ſpur and ſtick,
And always from a dirty raſcal's kick,
From wanton daughters, and from ſpendthrift ſons,
From griping ſharpers, and ſet of duns—
Inconſtant friends—as fickle as the wind—
An empty pocket, and a ſordid mind.
From wounds that cowards get, who turn and run—
A worthleſs dog, and from a crooked gun,
From pinching hunger, and from burning thirſt—
A drunkard's guzzle, and a glutton's guſt,
From a ſmall bottle with a narrow neck—
A narrow ſoul—blue ſhirt, and ſtriped back,
From bed infeſted by bug or flea,—
From each of theſe may I continue free!

A few TOWN LOTS

will be offered for Sale on MONDAY the 5th of June next, at 10 o'clock of that day, at the houſe of JOSEPH R. POSTLETHWAIT. The terms will be made known by

STEEL SEMPLE, for
Turnbull, Marmie & Co.

Pittſburgh, May 15, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the 8th of May, inſtant, ran away from the ſubſcriber living on the Glade run in Weſtmoreland county, ten miles from Greenſburgh, a negro ſlave named TOM GADDEN, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a very active, ſtout well made fellow, talks both the Engliſh and German languages, and remarkableas to having very red eyes; he took with him one pair of yellow twilled overall's and jacket, one coat of clouded nankeen, one white linen coat, and a deep blue cloath coat, one pair of muſlin overalls and jacket, one pair of ſilk and cotton hoſe, and a pair of woolen hoſe, one fine and one wool hat, and ſundry other wearing apparel; the preſumption is, that he intends either going down the river Ohio or to Preſqu'iſle. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave and brings him home to his maſter, or ſecures him in any jail, ſhall have the above reward with reaſonable charges paid by me.

JACOB PAINTER.

May 11, 1797. *tf,*

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 8th inſtant, three indented Dutch ſervant men, of the following deſcriptions, WILLIAM HEYMIRICK, by trade a painter, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a middle aged man, pretty well made, ſomewhat attached to company, brown complexion; had on and took with him a ſhort brown coat and overalls, alſo a tolerable good long blue coat, and yellow caſſimer waiſtcoat and breeches; he ſome time ago bored his ears, one of which has been materially injured by the weight of lead attached to it: he wears his hair tied.

WILLIAM HAMMIS, by trade a blackſmith, but profeſſes the lockſmith branch particularly, a robuſt, well made man, not exceeding 25 years of age, very much inclined to idleneſs and ſmoking, marked with the ſmall pox, of a brown complexion, ſhort hair, a forbidding look, he uſually wore when at work a ſhort coat and overalls but in all probability he will change them, having a number of good cloaths

PETER SMITH, by trade a common blackſmith, a ſhort corpulent man, very full faced, in whoſe mouth will the pipe ever be ſeen when ſtriking on the anvil or blowing the bellows, he uſually wore a large flat crowned hat, ſpeaks very bad Engliſh, a dark complexion, ſhort hair.

The aforeſaid ſervants have been ſeen travelling towards Greenſburgh.

The above reward will be paid to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and ſecure the ſaid ſervants in any goal in the ſtate, or elſewhere, or in proportion for any of them, and if delivered in Pittſburgh, reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittſburgh, May 12, 1797.

Public Notice.

IT is hereby given that the deeds of the land belonging to Charles Baker's eſtate is in the hands of long Thomas M'Gee, and that I have given him a deed of conveyance. This is to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid deeds, as I am not able to make them good to him.

MARY BAKER.

May 15, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform his friends and former cuſtomers, that he has removed his STORE from the mouth of Turtle creek to the houſe occupied by John Reed, the corner of the Diamond, near the Court and Market houſe, where he has a general aſſortment of GOODS, for ſale on moderate terms for caſh or country produce. Thoſe indebted to him will pleaſe to make payment.

SAMUEL BOYD.

Pittſburgh, May 17, 1797.

N. B. A few good Kentucky Boats for ſale apply as above.

Weegee Townſhip,

TO BE SOLD,

ONE half of Lot No. 30, and the whole of Lots Nos. 35 and 36, in the ſecond townſhip and ſecond range of the Seven Ranges, commonly called the Weegee Townſhip. Fourteen families are already ſettled in this townſhip, and more are preparing to eſtabliſh there. For particulars apply to Mr. DANIEL M'ELHERAN, at Mr. Thomas Edginton's, lower end of Holliday's Cove, who is authoriſed to ſell the ſame, & to receive propoſals for the whole of this valuable townſhip.

ROBERT TROUP.

New York, May 4, 1797. tf.

N. B. The above mentioned D. M'Elheran, attorney in fact for William Hill, of the city of New York, has many other valuable Tracts of Land for Sale, in the Seven Ranges of the North Weſtern Territory of the United States.

JUST received and now opened for Sale, by the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Front ſtreet, a new and well choſen aſſortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Jewelry* and *Sweet Meats*, of various kinds, ſuch as figs, jar and other raiſons, almonds, preſerved cherries, apricots, peaches and gooſeberries, and ſome Boulogne Saſſages; alſo, perfumed hair powder, fine pomatum, and eſſence of ſeveral kinds.

A. Hauguel.

Pittſburgh, May 19, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE.

Enquire of

JOHN PARKER.

Pittſburgh, May 19, 1797.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.

Wedneſday, at high water, (a little paſt one o'clock) was launched *The United States Frigate*, in the view of many thouſands of ſpectators, not only from the city, but from neighbouring parts of the country. It was, in the language of ſeafaring men, "*a fine launch*," as the veſſel paſſed off the ſtocks into her proper element with the greateſt eaſe and regularity, and, what is allowed to be a remarkable circumſtance, and is a proof of the firmneſs of her ſtructure, the only *launch* one inch. Commodore Barry commanded on board, where every thing was conducted with the greateſt order. The Heads of Department of the General Government were preſent, in the United States brig Sophia, Captain O'Brien. The veſſel left the ſtocks amidſt the acclamations of the aſſembled thouſands, and a federal ſalute.

We are happy to add, that though the concourſe of people, upon the water and on land, who ſo eagerly crowded to witneſs the launch of the firſt ſhip of War of this country, were ſo great, we have not heard that the leaſt accident happened, to damp the ſatisfaction which ſeemed to be generally felt on the occaſion.

This veſſel is, perhaps, one of the handſomeſt and completeſt Frigates ever built in any country, and though ſhe is intended to carry only 44 guns, ſhe is as large as a ſixty-four gun ſhip.

Mr. Adet left this city on Tueſday morning, on his voyage to France.

Extract of a letter from Naſſau, (N. P.) dated April 14.

Dear Sir,

"We have from England, as well as by intercepted letters, brought in two days ago by a Spaniſh veſſel captured and brought in here, a clear account that the Floridas have been given up to France, in conſequence of what they may ſuppoſe an equivalent, and that a French General has actually been ſent from the Havannah to Louiſiana, in the name of the French republic; and it appears in an underhand way. The above you may depend on as authentic. The governor has the letters, and but for ſome particular circumſtances, I would have ſent you a copy of them."

It is reported, and we believe the report has ſome foundation, that the Spaniſh ambaſſador has preſented a memorial to this court to the ſecretary of ſtate, complaining of ſundry vexations and breaches of treaty which the ſubjects of his moſt Catholic majeſty experience from the United States, or the citizens thereof. The ſpecific grounds of complaint we have not been informed of.

Letters received by gentlemen in Baltimore, dated Leogane, April 20 mention that that place is again blockaded by the Britiſh.

ands for Sale and Settlement.

WHEREAS the Pennſylvania Population Company, have purchaſed, of the State of Pennſylvania, ſeveral large and valuable Tracts of land, lying in the triangle of Preſqu'ſle, on Lake Erie, and on the waters of Beaver creek, French creek, and Allegheny river, and having had the ſaid tracts ſurveyed and divided into 500 acre lots, do now offer PARTS of them to the public for ſale on the moſt reaſonable terms and payments. The Company having deputed and appointed Judah Colt, Eſq. alſo one of the members of their board of managers, their agent in general, and alſo with exclusive powers to diſpoſe of a large tract of land to ſettlers; and having appointed Thomas Reeſe, William Power, and Ennion Williams, Eſqrs. their agents for diſpoſing of the other PARTS of the Company's land, agreeably to ſuch directions as they may receive.

The ſaid Colt will reſide at Preſqu'iſle on Lake Erie, the ſaid Reeſe at Preſqu'iſle, the ſaid Power at Caſſewago creek, and ſaid Williams at the forks of Little Beaver creek where they will keep their reſpective offices for the Company's lands, in which great encouragement will be given to actual ſettlers and families, who come to reſide in the country. Individuals or companies applying at their offices, reſpectively, may be informed of thoſe terms, where attendance will be given, maps of the Company's land exhibited, particular tracts ſhewn, and all due attention paid to applicants. Encouragement will be given to uſeful mechanicks who firſt apply.

Roads will be opened and mills erected. Stores of proviſions, implements, &c. are laid in to be ſold on reaſonable terms to perſons ſettling on the lands, which the Company have to diſpoſe of.

The lands are good, the ſoil rich, the climate healthy, and they poſſeſs many advantages from water communication.

For further particulars, thoſe who are inclined to treat for any part of the ſame, are referred to the agents aforeſaid.

JOHN NICHOLSON, Preſident.
JOHN FIELD,
THEO. CAZENOVE,
WALTER STEWART, } Managers.

All perſons having any demands againſt the ſubſcriber, are requeſted to bring forward their accounts for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted to him, are hereby informed, that unleſs they make payment on or before the firſt day of May next, their accounts will be put in ſuit without diſtinction.

RODERICK M'KINNY.

Pittſburgh, April 12, 1797.

Notice is hereby given, that whereas the ſubſcriber contracted with a certain Adam Oury for lands on the north weſt ſide of the Allegheny river, for which I have paid him a conſiderable ſum, and gave him my obligation for the further ſum of one hundred and fifty dollars, dated in September laſt, and payable, I think, about Chriſtmas laſt paſt, part of which is paid. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay the ſame unleſs compelled by law on account of ſaid Oury's not fulfilling his contracts with me.

PHILIP GOST.

April 25, 1797.

Blank Articles of Agreement, Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices Indentures, Juſtices Execu. tions, Summoniſes warrants, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

THE partnerſhip of Giffin and Morriſon being diſſolved, the ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his ſhop to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. John Shaw, on the eaſt ſide of St. Andrew's Bridge in Front ſtreet, where he carries on as uſual the CABINET MAKING buſineſs in all its branches. Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may rely on having their work done in the neateſt manner, and with the utmoſt diſpatch. He hopes by a ſteady application to buſineſs, and a ſincere deſire to pleaſe to merit the favour of the public.

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittſburgh, April 13, 1797.

N. B. A generous price will be given for ſeaſoned Cherry and Walnut Boards.—Wanted, as an Apprentice to the above buſineſs a ſmart lad of about 15 or 16 years of age.

Two Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 20th of March laſt, an apprentice boy named Robert Alſ, about 11 years of age, dark coloured hair, and a remarkable down look, had on a roundabout jacket and overalls. Whoever takes up ſaid boy and delivers him to me in M'Kee's Port, ſhall have the above reward paid by

JAMES COLHOON, jun.

April 1, 1797.

Whereas Mary, wife of the ſubſcriber, has behaved in a very unbecoming and improper manner, and has broken her contract of marriage in every particular, and has left my bed and board without any cauſe, I hereby forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

WILLIAM COUSINS.

Allegheny county, Pitt townſhip, April 12, 1797.

Town of Saliſbury.

THE ſubſcribers having laid out a TOWN on the eaſt ſide of French Creek, in Allegheny county, above Caſſewago, offer the Lots for ſale at moderate prices, without any condition of ſettlement.

It is ſituated on a high level ſpot on the ſecond bank of the creek, which affords immediately in front of the Town a commodious and ſecure harbour for boats to load and unload at all ſeaſons—there is a Grift and Saw Mill within half a mile, and ſeveral Mills will be erected in its vicinity in the courſe of the preſent year.

The Lots contain 60 feet in front, on ſtreets 80 and 60 feet wide, 240 feet in depth, bounded by 20 feet alleys.

There is a public ſquare, and ground appropriated for buildings dedicated to religious and charitable uſes.

Purchaſers of Town Lots may be accommodated with convenient Out Lots.

The terms of Sale to be made known by applying to James G. Heron, Pittſburgh, and to Samuel Lord on the premiſes, who have alſo plans of the Town.

JAMES G. HERON,
SAMUEL LORD.

February 21, 1797.

N. B. All thoſe who have applied for Lots in ſaid Town, are deſired to come forward and pay for them on or before the 15th of March next elſe they will be ſold.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber from Little Beaver creek, in March, an indented ſervant man named John M'Kan, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 22 or 23 years of age had on a light coloured fulled linſey coat, and a yellow hunting ſhirt; he came from Marſh creek ſettlement in York county, and was bred a miller. He was ſettled on a tract of land of the ſubſcriber's, and has a wife and two children, twins, about ſix months old, his wife is a freſh young looking woman with ſandy hair; it is ſuſpected that he has taken a good deal of her property with him. He worked at Allen's ferry, on the Allegheny river for ſome time, and from there is ſuppoſed to have gone acroſs the mountains. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and ſecuring the ſervant in the jail of this or any of the adjoining counties, or deliver him to the ſubſcriber on Little Beaver creek, ſhall receive the above reward together with reaſonable charges.

ANDREW JOHNSTON

Allegheny county, April 10, 17[illegible]

Whereas my wife Suſannah has eloped from my bed and board without any juſt cauſe, this is therefore to forwarn all perſons not to credit her or harbour her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD WILLARD.

Bedford county, March 7, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

THE HOUSE and STORE-HOUSE, which I now occupy. The terms of Sale will be made known on application to

WILLIAM EARL.

Pittſburgh, March 10, 1797.

THE ELEGANT HORSE

APPOLLO,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſubſcribers on the road leading from Pittſburgh to M'Farlane's ferry, and at Jacob Figley's on the waters of Mingo creek, week about; he will go the firſt Monday in April, to Mr. Figley's, and ſtand till Saturday, and ſo move each Saturday to the next ſtand during the ſeaſon. The price for the ſeaſon to each Mare is three Dollars and an half and One Buſhel of Oats, & double to inſure a colt; the Oats to be brought with the Mare. APPOLLO is a beautiful dapled grey, 15 hands and an half high, well made in proportion, he was got by the OLD APPOLLO who was imported from GREAT BRITAIN; his Colts do exceed any in this country and his appearance is ſufficient to recommend him. It is needleſs to give a long preamble of his pedigree. Good attendance will be given.

JOHN TORRANCE.

Allegheny County, March 3, 1797.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in South Huntingdon township, Weſtmoreland county, on Saturday the 22d inſtant, two apprentice boys named Hugh and Mathew Gardner, had on when they went away brown linſey hunting ſhirts and overalls—one is about 16 years of age, the other 14, they each took a blanket coat and overals with them; it is ſuppoſed they will take the road to Pittsburgh, as their mother lives there. Whoever takes up the boys and lodges them in any goal, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for either of them, and reaſonable charges paid if brought home to me; I forewarn all perſons from harbouring them at their peril.

THOMAS GREER.

April 24th, 1797.

Juſt Opening and for Sale, by

DENNY & BEELEN,

A FRESH *and General Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE QUEENSWARE, and GROCERIES, and a few Barrels of JUNIPER BERRIES.*

Pittſburgh, April 7, 1797.

FOR SALE.

THE Mill and Farm formerly owned by Reed and Forde, ſituated on the ſouth fork of Ten Mile creek, about 12 miles from Redſtone Old Fort, and two miles from the Monongahela. The Farm contains 106 acres about 30 acres cleared, 14 of which is meadow of the firſt quality, and much more may be made. The Mill is in tolerable repair, with bolting cloths, and every thing compleat for merchant work. There is on the premiſes a neat Frame Store Houſe. The ſituation for collecting grain and the ſale of goods is equal, if not ſuperior to any in the weſtern country. The purchaſer will be allowed a credit for part of the purchaſe money. For further particulars apply to Meſſrs. A. & J. Barker, Pittsburgh, who are duly authoriſed to make ſale of the ſame.

KISSAM & SMITH.

April, 1797.

DRAGON.

WILL cover mares at the ſubſcriber during the ſeaſon for each the price for the ſeaſon for each mare is three dollars and an half a buſhel of oats, and ſeven dollars two buſhel of oats for inſuring a mare, the oats to be brought with the mare. Dragon is a bright bay with a ſtar and ſnip, 16 hands and an half high, well made in proportion, and is perfectly calculated for the draft, ſeven years old, remarkable for foal getting, at his former ſtands. The money to be paid on or before the firſt day of October next.

WM. IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, March 25, 1797.

N. B. One quarter of a dollar will be taken off the price of mares croſſing either of the rivers.

Tavern-keepers in the county of Allegheny, will take NOTICE,

THAT all tavern licenſes now exiſting will expire on the 10th day of Auguſt next, and all perſons who ſhall continue after that day to keep tavern without having taken out new licenſes, will be liable to indictment at the following court. I therefore hereby give notice to all who intend after that day and before next September court to keep tavern, that they muſt preſent petitions for recommendation at the court to be held here on the firſt Monday in June next.

JAMES BRISON, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Seſſions of Allegheny County.

Pittſburgh, 13th April, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

James Horner & Co.

A Very neat and accurate Copper plate Plan of the Town of Erie, ſituate on Lake Erie, at the harbour of the peninſula or bay of Preſqu'iſle, taken from actual ſurvey, as laid out agreeably to an act of aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

The town is to form an oblong on the bay divided into three equal ſections or diviſions—each ſquare of which is a mile—it is therefore one mile wide and three miles long, the ſtreets in ten feet each other at right angles, and are ſome of them 100 the others 60 feet wide.

Exclusive of the lots reſerved for public uſe, it contains 3591 town lots, which are all numbered according to the original plat, and will admit of conſiderable increaſe by diviſion—the moſt of them being 82 feet in width and 185 feet in length.

Pittsburgh, March 26, 1797.

YOUNG MESSENGER.

GOT by the celebrated Engliſh Meſſenger got by Membrino, who covered in '84 at Thirty five Guineas a Mare; who was got by Sampſon; who was the ſire of Bay Maltor, whoſe dam was Turf; grand dam by Regulus; the ſiſter of Figurent, and the dam of Leviathan.

May be reſerved to during the months of April and May next only during the enſuing ſeaſon, by any number of Mares not exceeding 25 at Four Dollars or Three and Two Buſhels of Oats for a Single Leap, and Six Dollars and One Half for the Seaſon, together with a Quarter of a Dollar to the Groom.

N. B. No Mare will be received with the hind feet ſhod. The Horſe and Pedigree to be ſeen at the ſtable of WILLIAM DENNING, Pittſburgh.

Covering days Mondays, Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and attendance from eight to nine o'clock in the morning.

February 2, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the public, that he keeps Thomas Stokely's Office for the Fourth Diſtrict, north and weſt of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conawango creek, including the waters of Big Beaver, at the houſe of John Wolf, in Beaver town, where he has a great number of draſts of Donation Lands which may be ſeen on application, and will do any buſineſs in the line of a ſurveyor on the ſhorteſt notice.

JOSEPH HEMPHILL.

April 15, 1797.